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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US91/07024 (22) International Filing Date: 25 September 1991 (25.09.91) (30) Priority data: 590,390 28 September 1990 (28.09.90) US 656,935 15 February 1991 (15.02.91) US 755,910 6 September 1991 (06.09.91) US (71) Applicant: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US). (72) Inventors: BROCK, Earl, David ; 7395 Wethersfield Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45069 (US). LARRABEE, Antoinette, Louise ; 6101 Bellair Place, Cincinnati, OH 45224 (US).		(74) Agent: REED, T., David; The Procter & Gamble Com- pany, Ivorydale Technical Center, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217-1087 (US). (81) Designated States: AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CI (OAPI patent), CM (OAPI patent), CS, DE, DE (European patent), DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (Eu- ropean patent), GN (OAPI patent), GR (European pa- tent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MN, MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European pa- tent), NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU ⁺ , TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI pa- tent). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: IMPROVED SHAMPOO COMPOSITIONS (57) Abstract <p>Shampoo compositions comprising performance ingredients such as hair conditioners, antidandruff agents, anti-lice agents, styling agents and mixtures thereof are improved by means of polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactants. Glucose amide surfactants of the general formula $R^2C(O)N(CH_3)CH_2(CH_2OH)_4CH_2OH$ are among the surfactants disclosed for such use.</p>		

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IMPROVED SHAMPOO COMPOSITIONS

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to improved shampoo compositions which can comprise various "performance" ingredients and a polyhydroxy fatty acid amide-type surfactant which has now been discovered to be ideally suited for use in such shampoos.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Acceptable shampoo compositions should cleanse the hair and scalp and be safe to the user, especially with regard to eye irritation. However, the modern shampoo user has come to expect more from shampooing than simple cleanliness and safety. Attention has been given to the proper selection of surfactants so that
20 rich, creamy lathers are secured. Thickeners, colors, pearlescent agents and fragrances have been added so that shampoos have taken on more of the aspects of cosmetics. The first really effective "performance" shampoos were introduced some two decades ago when the pyridinethione antidandruff shampoos were developed. The
25 1980's saw the introduction of truly efficacious shampoo-plus-conditioner products into the market. Indeed, mixed shampoo-conditioner-antidandruff products have quite recently been commercialized.

30 Since shampooing is practiced worldwide and since the desires of the users for clean, wholesome-appearing, manageable hair appear to be universal, it is not surprising that shampoo formulators and manufacturers have directed considerable resources to the discovery and development of new ingredients, especially for performance shampoos, such as new conditioning agents, improved
35 antidandruff agents, better styling agents, and the like. The patent literature, cosmetic journals and formularies are replete with reports of such new agents.

 The present invention represents a departure from most current lines of research into the formulation of shampoos, especially performance shampoos. Simply stated, the present

- 2 -

invention is based on the discovery that a known class of surfactants, the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides, not only provide the rich lather properties so desirable in shampoos, but also exhibit desirable mildness to the eye and can accentuate the benefits of various performance agents.

BACKGROUND ART

A variety of polyhydroxy fatty acid amides have been described in the art. N-acyl, N-methyl glucamines, for example, are disclosed by J. W. Goodby, M. A. Marcus, E. Chin, and P. L. Finn in "The Thermotropic Liquid-Crystalline Properties of Some Straight Chain Carbohydrate Amphiphiles," Liquid Crystals, 1988, Volume 3, No. 11, pp 1569-1581, and by A. Muller-Fahrnow, V. Zabel, M. Steifa, and R. Hilgenfeld in "Molecular and Crystal Structure of a Nonionic Detergent: Nonanoyl-N-methylglucamide," J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun., 1986, pp 1573-1574. The use of N-alkyl polyhydroxyamide surfactants has been of substantial interest recently for use in biochemistry, for example in the dissociation of biological membranes. See, for example, the journal article "N-D-Gluco-N-methyl-alkanamide Compounds, a New Class of Non-Ionic Detergents For Membrane Biochemistry," Biochem. J. (1982), Vol. 207, pp 363-366, by J. E. K. Hildreth.

The use of N-alkyl glucamides in detergent compositions has also been discussed. U.S. Patent 2,965,576, issued December 20, 1960 to E. R. Wilson, and G.B. Patent 809,060, published February 18, 1959, assigned to Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd. relate to detergent compositions containing anionic surfactants and certain amide surfactants, which can include N-methyl glucamide, added as a low temperature suds enhancing agent. These compounds include an N-acyl radical of a higher straight chain fatty acid having 10-14 carbon atoms. These compositions may also contain auxiliary materials such as alkali metal phosphates, alkali metal silicates, sulfates, and carbonates. It is also generally indicated that additional constituents to impart desirable properties to the composition can also be included in the compositions, such as fluorescent dyes, bleaching agents, perfumes, etc.

U.S. Patent 2,703,798, issued March 8, 1955 to A. M. Schwartz, relates to aqueous detergent compositions containing the condensation reaction product of N-alkyl glucamine and an

aliphatic ester of a fatty acid. The product of this reaction is said to be useable in aqueous detergent compositions without further purification. It is also known to prepare a sulfuric ester of acylated glucamine as disclosed in U.S. Patent 2,717,894,
5 issued September 13, 1955, to A. M. Schwartz.

PCT International Application WO 83/04412, published December 22, 1983, by J. Hildreth, relates to amphiphilic compounds containing polyhydroxyl aliphatic groups said to be useful for a variety of purposes including use as surfactants in cosmetics,
10 drugs, shampoos, lotions, and eye ointments, as emulsifiers and dispensing agents for medicines, and in biochemistry for solubilizing membranes, whole cells, or other tissue samples, and for preparation of liposomes. Included in this disclosure are compounds of the formula $R'CON(R)CH_2R''$ and $R''CON(R)R'$ wherein R is
15 hydrogen or an organic grouping, R' is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group of at least three carbon atoms, and R'' is the residue of an aldose.

European Patent 0 285 768, published October 12, 1988, H. Kelkenberg, et al., relates to the use of N-polyhydroxy alkyl
20 fatty acid amides as thickening agents in aqueous detergent systems. Included are amides of the formula $R_1C(O)N(X)R_2$ wherein R_1 is a C_1 - C_{17} (preferably C_7 - C_{17}) alkyl, R_2 is hydrogen, a C_1 - C_{18} (preferably C_1 - C_6) alkyl, or an alkylene oxide, and X is a polyhydroxy alkyl having four to seven carbon atoms, e.g., N-
25 methyl, coconut fatty acid glucamide. The thickening properties of the amides are indicated as being of particular use in liquid surfactant systems containing paraffin sulfonate, although the aqueous surfactant systems can contain other anionic surfactants, such as alkylaryl sulfonates, olefin sulfonate, sulfosuccinic acid
30 half ester salts, and fatty alcohol ether sulfonates, and nonionic surfactants such as fatty alcohol polyglycol ether, alkylphenol polyglycol ether, fatty acid polyglycol ester, polypropylene oxide-polyethylene oxide mixed polymers, etc. Paraffin sulfonate/
N-methyl coconut fatty acid glucamide/nonionic surfactant shampoo
35 formulations are exemplified. In addition to thickening attributes, the N-polyhydroxy alkyl fatty acid amides are said to have superior skin tolerance attributes.

U.S. Patent 2,982,737, issued May 2, 1961, to Boettner, et al., relates to detergent bars containing urea, sodium lauryl sulfate anionic surfactant, and an N-alkylglucamide nonionic surfactant which is selected from N-methyl,N-sorbityl lauramide and N-methyl, N-sorbityl myristic acid amide.

Other glucamide surfactants are disclosed, for example, in DT 2,226,872, published December 20, 1973, H. W. Eckert, et al., which relates to washing compositions comprising one or more surfactants and builder salts selected from polymeric phosphates, sequestering agents, and washing alkalis, improved by the addition of an N-acylpolyhydroxy-alkyl-amine of the formula $R_1C(O)N(R_2)CH_2(CHOH)_nCH_2OH$, wherein R_1 is a C_1 - C_3 alkyl, R_2 is a C_{10} - C_{22} alkyl, and n is 3 or 4. The N-acylpolyhydroxyalkyl-amine is added as a soil suspending agent.

U.S. Patent 3,654,166, issued April 4, 1972, to H. W. Eckert, et al., relates to detergent compositions comprising at least one surfactant selected from the group of anionic, zwitterionic, and nonionic surfactants and, as a textile softener, an N-acyl, N-alkyl polyhydroxylalkyl compound of the formula $R_1N(Z)C(O)R_2$ wherein R_1 is a C_{10} - C_{22} alkyl, R_2 is a C_7 - C_{21} alkyl, R_1 and R_2 total from 23 to 39 carbon atoms, and Z is a polyhydroxyalkyl which can be $-CH_2(CHOH)_mCH_2OH$ where m is 3 or 4.

U.S. Patent 4,021,539, issued May 3, 1977, to H. Möller, et al., relates to skin treating cosmetic compositions containing N-polyhydroxylalkyl-amines which include compounds of the formula $R_1N(R)CH(CHOH)_mR_2$ wherein R_1 is H, lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, or aminoalkyl, as well as heterocyclic aminoalkyl, R is the same as R_1 but both cannot be H, and R_2 is CH_2OH or $COOH$.

French Patent 1,360,018, April 26, 1963, assigned to Commercial Solvents Corporation, relates to solutions of formaldehyde stabilized against polymerization with the addition of amides of the formula $RC(O)N(R_1)G$ wherein R is a carboxylic acid functionality having at least seven carbon atoms, R_1 is hydrogen or a lower alkyl group, and G is a glycitol radical with at least 5 carbon atoms.

German Patent 1,261,861, February 29, 1968, A. Heins, relates to glucamine derivatives useful as wetting and dispersing agents

- 5 -

of the formula $N(R)(R_1)(R_2)$ wherein R is a sugar residue of glucamine, R_1 is a C_{10} - C_{20} alkyl radical, and R_2 is a C_1 - C_5 acyl radical.

5 G.B. Patent 745,036, published February 15, 1956, assigned to Atlas Powder Company, relates to heterocyclic amides and carboxylic esters thereof that are said to be useful as chemical intermediates, emulsifiers, wetting and dispersing agents, detergents, textile softeners, etc. The compounds are expressed by the formula $N(R)(R_1)C(O)R_2$ wherein R is the residue of an anhydri-
10 zed hexane pentol or a carboxylic acid ester thereof, R_1 is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical, and $-C(O)R_2$ is the acyl radical of a carboxylic acid having from 2 to 25 carbon atoms.

U.S. Patent 3,312,627, issued April 4, 1967 to D. T. Hooker, discloses solid toilet bars that are substantially free of anionic
15 detergents and alkaline builder materials, and which contain lithium soap of certain fatty acids, a nonionic surfactant selected from certain propylene oxide-ethylenediamine-ethylene oxide condensates, propylene oxide-propylene glycol-ethylene oxide condensates, and polymerized ethylene glycol, and also contain a
20 nonionic lathering component which can include polyhydroxyamide of the formula $RC(O)NR^1(R^2)$ wherein $RC(O)$ contains from about 10 to about 14 carbon atoms, and R^1 and R^2 each are H or C_1 - C_6 alkyl groups, said alkyl groups containing a total number of carbon atoms of from 2 to about 7 and a total number of substituent
25 hydroxyl groups of from 2 to about 6. A substantially similar disclosure is found in U.S. Patent 3,312,626, also issued April 4, 1967 to D. T. Hooker.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 The present invention encompasses shampoo compositions comprising a member selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) hair conditioning agents;
- (b) antidandruff agents;
- (c) hair styling agents;
- (d) anti-lice agents; and
- 35 (e) mixtures of agents a-d;

said compositions optionally comprising one or more adjunct surfactants (especially, anionic surfactants), optional thickening

- 6 -

agents and fluid carrier, said composition comprising at least about 1% by weight of a polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactant.

Preferred compositions herein are those wherein said polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactant is of the formula
5 $R^2C(O)NR^1CH_2(CH_2OH)_4CH_2OH$, wherein R^2 is C_{11} - C_{17} alkyl and R^1 is methyl.

Preferred conditioning compositions according to this invention are those wherein the hair conditioning agent is a silicone. The silicone conditioning agent is most preferably used
10 in conjunction with a thickening agent, especially ethylene glycol distearate.

Preferred antidandruff compositions according to the invention are those wherein the antidandruff agent is selected from metal pyridinethione salts (especially zinc salts) and
15 selenium salts.

Preferred styling compositions according to this invention are those wherein the hair styling agent is selected from the group consisting of nonsilicone polymers, as described hereinafter.

Preferred pediculicide compositions according to this invention are those wherein the anti-lice agent is selected from pyrethrins, pyrethroids and mixtures thereof.
20

The present invention also encompasses a method for enhancing the deposition of a member selected from the group consisting of:
25

- (a) hair conditioning agents;
- (b) antidandruff agents;
- (c) hair styling agents;
- (d) anti-lice agents; and
- (e) mixtures of agents a-d;

30 onto hair from a shampoo vehicle comprising including in said shampoo vehicle at least about 1% by weight of a polyhydroxy fatty acid amide, and shampooing the hair with the resulting composition.

All percentages and ratios herein are by weight, unless
35 otherwise specified.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention employs various ingredients, many of which can be illustrated by reference to the extensive cosmetics

- 7 -

literature, and it is to be understood that the manufacture of such ingredients *per se* forms no part of this invention. However, the following nonlimiting exemplifications will assist the formulator in obtaining the appropriate ingredients for formulating the compositions herein.

1. Polyhydroxy Fatty Acid Amides

The compositions herein comprise at least about 1%, typically from about 5% to about 50%, preferably from about 7% to about 20%, of the polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactant described below.

The polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactant component of the present invention comprises compounds of the structural formula:



wherein: R^1 is H, C_1 - C_4 hydrocarbyl, 2-hydroxy ethyl, 2-hydroxy propyl, or a mixture thereof, preferably C_1 - C_4 alkyl, more preferably C_1 or C_2 alkyl, most preferably C_1 alkyl (i.e., methyl); and R^2 is a C_5 - C_{31} hydrocarbyl moiety, preferably straight chain C_7 - C_{19} alkyl or alkenyl, more preferably straight chain C_9 - C_{17} alkyl or alkenyl, most preferably straight chain C_{11} - C_{15} alkyl or alkenyl, or mixture thereof; and Z is a polyhydroxyhydrocarbyl moiety having a linear hydrocarbyl chain with at least 3 hydroxyls directly connected to the chain, or an alkoxyated derivative (preferably ethoxylated or propoxylated) thereof. Z preferably will be derived from a reducing sugar in a reductive amination reaction; more preferably Z is a glycityl moiety. Suitable reducing sugars include glucose, fructose, maltose, lactose, galactose, mannose, and xylose. As raw materials, high dextrose corn syrup, high fructose corn syrup, and high maltose corn syrup can be utilized as well as the individual sugars listed above. These corn syrups may yield a mix of sugar components for Z. It should be understood that it is by no means intended to exclude other suitable raw materials. Z preferably will be selected from the group consisting of $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CHOH})_n-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})-(\text{CHOH})_{n-1}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CHOH})_2(\text{CHOR}')(\text{CHOH})-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, where n is an integer from 3 to 5, inclusive, and R' is H or a cyclic or aliphatic monosaccharide, and alkoxyated derivatives thereof. Most preferred are glycityls wherein n is 4, particularly $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CHOH})_4-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.

In Formula (I), R^1 can be, for example, N-methyl, N-ethyl, N-propyl, N-isopropyl, N-butyl, N-2-hydroxy ethyl, or N-2-hydroxy propyl.

5 R^2 -CO-N< can be, for example, cocamide, stearamide, oleamide, lauramide, myristamide, capricamide, palmitamide, tallowamide, etc.

Z can be 1-deoxyglucityl, 2-deoxyfructityl, 1-deoxymaltityl, 1-deoxylactityl, 1-deoxygalactityl, 1-deoxymannityl, 1-deoxymalto-triotityl, etc.

10 Methods for making polyhydroxy fatty acid amides are known in the art. In general, they can be made by reacting an alkyl amine with a reducing sugar in a reductive amination reaction to form a corresponding N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine, and then reacting the N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine with a fatty aliphatic ester or triglyceride in a condensation/amidation step to form the N-alkyl, 15 N-polyhydroxy fatty acid amide product. Processes for making compositions containing polyhydroxy fatty acid amides are disclosed, for example, in G.B. Patent Specification 809,060, published February 18, 1959, by Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd., U.S. Patent 2,965,576, issued December 20, 1960 to E. R. Wilson, and 20 U.S. Patent 2,703,798, Anthony M. Schwartz, issued March 8, 1955, and U.S. Patent 1,985,424, issued December 25, 1934 to Piggott, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

In one process for producing N-alkyl or N-hydroxyalkyl, N-deoxyglycityl fatty acid amides wherein the glycityl component 25 is derived from glucose and the N-alkyl or N-hydroxyalkyl functionality is N-methyl, N-ethyl, N-propyl, N-butyl, N-hydroxyethyl, or N-hydroxypropyl, the product is made by reacting N-alkyl- or N-hydroxyalkyl-glucamine with a fatty ester selected from fatty methyl esters, fatty ethyl esters, and fatty 30 triglycerides in the presence of a catalyst selected from the group consisting of trilithium phosphate, trisodium phosphate, tripotassium phosphate, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, pentapotassium tripolyphosphate, lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, lithium carbonate, sodium carbonate, 35 potassium carbonate, disodium tartrate, dipotassium tartrate, sodium potassium tartrate, trisodium citrate, tripotassium citrate, sodium basic silicates, potassium basic silicates, sodium basic aluminosilicates, and potassium basic aluminosilicates, and

5 mixtures thereof. The amount of catalyst is preferably from about 0.5 mole % to about 50 mole %, more preferably from about 2.0 mole % to about 10 mole %, on an N-alkyl or N-hydroxyalkyl-glucamine molar basis. The reaction is preferably carried out at from about 138°C to about 170°C for typically from about 20 to about 90 minutes. When triglycerides are utilized in the reaction mixture as the fatty ester source, the reaction is also preferably carried out using from about 1 to about 10 weight % of a phase transfer agent, calculated on a weight percent basis of total reaction mixture, selected from saturated fatty alcohol polyethoxylates, 10 alkylpolyglucosides, linear glucamide surfactant, and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, this process is carried out as follows:

- 15 (a) preheating the fatty ester to about 138°C to about 170°C;
- (b) adding the N-alkyl or N-hydroxyalkyl glucamine to the heated fatty acid ester and mixing to the extent needed to form a two-phase liquid/liquid mixture;
- (c) mixing the catalyst into the reaction mixture; and
- 20 (d) stirring for the specified reaction time.

Also preferably, from about 2% to about 20% of preformed linear N-alkyl or N-hydroxyalkyl, N-linear glucosyl fatty acid amide product is added to the reaction mixture, by weight of the reactants, as the phase transfer agent if the fatty ester is a 25 triglyceride. This seeds the reaction, thereby increasing reaction rate.

The polyhydroxy "fatty acid" amide materials used herein also offer the advantages to the shampoo formulator that they can be prepared wholly or primarily from natural, renewable, nonpetro-chemical feedstocks and are degradable. They also exhibit low 30 toxicity to aquatic life.

It should be recognized that along with the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides of Formula (I), the processes used to produce them will also typically produce quantities of nonvolatile by-product such as esteramides and cyclic polyhydroxy fatty acid amide. The level of these by-products will vary depending upon the particular 35 reactants and process conditions. Preferably, the polyhydroxy fatty acid amide incorporated into the shampoo compositions herein

- 10 -

will be provided in a form such that the polyhydroxy fatty acid amide contains less than about 10%, preferably less than about 4%, of cyclic polyhydroxy fatty acid amide. The preferred processes described above are advantageous in that they can yield rather low levels of by-products, including such cyclic amide by-product.

2. Hair Conditioning Agents

Various materials have been taught in the art for use as agents which condition the hair. In general, such conditioning agents are designed to enhance the fullness (or "body"), manageability or "combability", softness, luster and overall attractive appearance and handling properties of the hair. It is to be understood that any such conditioning agents can be employed herein, according to the desires of the formulator, but that two types of conditioning agents - the silicones and the cationics - are conveniently available for such use. Silicone hair conditioning agents are especially preferred.

Silicone fluids are a suitable nonvolatile silicone that may be used in the present composition. U.S. Patent 3,742,855 can be referred to for details of various silicones used in performance shampoos.

The nonvolatile silicone fluid may be either an insoluble polyalkyl siloxane, a polyaryl siloxane, a polyalkylaryl siloxane or a polyether siloxane copolymer. Mixtures of these fluids may also be used and are preferred in certain executions. The dispersed silicone particles should also be insoluble in the shampoo matrix. This is the meaning of "insoluble" as used hereinbefore and hereinafter.

The essentially nonvolatile polyalkyl siloxane fluids that may be used include, for example, polydimethyl siloxanes with viscosities ranging from about 5 to 600,000 centistokes at 25°C. These siloxanes are available, for example, from the General Electric Company as the Viscasil series and from Dow Corning as the Dow Corning 200 series. The viscosity can be measured by means of a glass capillary viscometer as set forth in Dow Corning Corporate Test Method CTM0004, July 20, 1970. Preferably the viscosity ranges from about 350 centistokes to about 100,000 centistokes.

5 The essentially nonvolatile polyalkylaryl siloxane fluids that may be used include, for example, polymethylphenylsiloxanes having viscosities of about 15 to 30,000 centistokes at 25°C. These siloxanes are available, for example, from the General Electric Company as SF 1075 methyl phenyl fluid or from Dow Corning as 556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid.

10 The essentially nonvolatile polyether siloxane copolymer that may be used is, for example, a polypropylene oxide modified dimethylpolysiloxane (e.g., Dow Corning DC-1248) although ethylene oxide may also be used.

15 References disclosing suitable silicone fluids include U.S. Patent 2,826,551 to Geen; U.S. Patent 3,964,500, June 22, 1976 to Drakoff; U.S. Patent 4,364,837 to Pader and British Patent 849,433 to Woolston. All of these patents are incorporated herein by reference. Also incorporated herein by reference is *Silicon Compounds* distributed by Petrarch Systems, Inc., 1984. This reference provides a very good listing of suitable silicone materials.

20 Another silicone material useful in the present compositions to provide good dry combing is a silicone gum. Silicone gums are described by Petrarch and others including U.S. Patent 4,152,416, May 1, 1979 to Spitzer et al, and Noll, Walter, *Chemistry and Technology of Silicones*, New York: Academic Press 1968. Also describing silicone gums are General Electric Silicone Rubber Product Data Sheets SE 30, SE 33, SE 54 and SE76. All of these described references are incorporated herein by reference. "Silicone gum" materials denote high molecular weight polydiorganosiloxanes having a mass molecular weight of from about 200,000 to about 1,000,000. Specific examples include polydimethylsiloxane, (polydimethylsiloxane) (methylvinylsiloxane) copolymer, poly(dimethylsiloxane) (diphenyl) (methylvinylsiloxane) copolymer and mixtures thereof.

35 Silicone hair conditioning agents are typically used in composition of the present type at levels from at least about 0.05% to about 10% (wt.), preferably from about 0.2% to about 7%, even more preferably from about 0.5% to about 5%, and in some compositions at preferred levels of from about 1% to about 2%.

Silicones are typically used in combination with suspending agents, as disclosed more fully hereinafter.

Other hair conditioning agents useful herein include various quaternary ammonium and amine compounds well-known to formulators of shampoos and hair conditioners. Nonlimiting examples of such materials include tri long chain alkyl mono short chain alkyl quaternary ammonium salts and tri long chain amines. By "long" is meant having from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms while "short" includes alkyls having from about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms. A preferred material is tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride. Other halides such as bromide and iodide or organic groups such as methyl sulfate may be used to form the salt. Other specific compounds include tri C₈₋₁₀ methyl ammonium chloride, tri(isodecyl)amine and tri C₁₃ amine. Quaternary compounds or amine are used at a level of from about 0.1% to about 4%, preferably from about 0.25% to about 2%.

3. Antidandruff Agents

Various materials have been suggested in the literature for use to remove or to prevent the formation of the flaking, sometimes itchy, condition generally known as dandruff. It is to be understood that any such antidandruff agents can be employed herein, according to the desires of the formulator. Currently, antidandruff agents based on pyridinethione salts and selenium compounds are in rather wide use, and such materials are preferred herein. Pyridinethione salts are especially preferred for use in the practice of this invention.

The use of pyridinethione salts as antidandruff agents in shampoos and hair rinses is well known. U.S. Patent 3,236,733, February 22, 1966 to Karsten et al discloses detergent compositions containing such salts. Barnett, B. L., et al, "Structural Characterization of Bis(N-oxypyridine-2-thionato)Zinc(II)", *Inorganic Chemistry*, 16, 1834, [1977] discloses recrystallizing zinc pyridinethione crystals from chloroform or dimethyl sulfoxide. Other references which disclose pyridinethione salts are U.S. Patent 2,809,971, October 15, 1967 to Bernstein et al; U.S. Patent 3,753,916, August 21, 1973 to Parran; U.S. Patent 3,761,418, September 25, 1973 to Parran.

The present invention can use, for example, heavy metal or magnesium or aluminum salts of 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione. Depending, of course, on the valence of the metal involved there may be more than one of the pyridinethione rings in the compound. Suitable heavy metals include zinc, tin, cadmium and zirconium. Especially preferred platelet forms of such materials are disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,379,753 and 4,345,080.

Other antidandruff agents known in the art can also be used herein. Nonlimiting examples of pyridinethione materials include various selenium compounds, especially inorganic selenium compounds such as selenium sulfide. Commercial materials such as OCTOPIROX can also be used.

Antidandruff agents are typically used in compositions of the present type at levels from at least about 0.1% to about 4% (wt.), preferably from about 0.2% to about 2.0%, and in some compositions at preferred levels from about 1% to about 2%. Mixtures of antidandruff agents can also be used herein.

4. Hair Styling Agents

Hair styling agents comprise a class of materials which are designed to assist the user in having the shampooed hair retain a particular shape. In general, style retention may be accomplished by either permanent chemical alteration of the hair structure ("permanent waving") or by a temporary alteration of hair style/shape. As is known in the art, various resins and gums have been used to provide temporary styling benefits. By the practice of the present invention, such temporary styling can be achieved. Styling agents used herein comprise shampoo-compatible polymers which, in general, are homopolymers or copolymers of hydrophobic monomers. Alternatively, hydrophilic polymers useful as styling agents herein can be a copolymer of a hydrophilic monomer and a hydrophobic monomer, or mixtures thereof.

A wide variety of hair setting polymers are known for use as styling agents and can be used herein. Many polymers said to be useful in hair styling products are multicomponent polymers which combine three, four and even more different monomers into the polymer chains. Frequently, one of the monomer components is vinyl pyrrolidone. Examples of such complex polymer systems are found in U.S. Patent 3,222,329 to Grosser et al., issued December

7, 1965; U.S. Patent 3,577,517 to Kubot et al., issued May 4, 1971; U.S. Patent 4,012,501 to Farber, issued March 15, 1977; U.S. Patent 4,272,511 to Papantoniou and Mondet, issued June 9, 1981; and U.S. Patent 4,196,190, to Gehman et al., issued April 1, 1980.

5 Other polymers said to be useful for hair styling compositions have been disclosed, such as block polymers. Examples of such block polymer systems are found in U.S. Patent 3,907,984 to Calvert et al., issued September 23, 1975; U.S. Patent 4,030,512 to Papantoniou et al., issued June 21, 1977; and U.S. Patent
10 4,283,384 to Jacquet et al., issued August 11, 1981.

It has been found that certain preferred styling polymers having water-solubilities within a certain range provide optimum hair styling benefits when delivered from a shampoo. Such unique styling polymers are of relatively low water-solubility. More
15 specifically, these polymers have a solubility parameter, δ , of between about 8.5 and about 12.0 (δ units equal $(\text{cal}/\text{cm}^3)^{1/2}$), preferably from about 9.5 to about 11.5, most preferably from about 11 to about 11.5.

The solubility parameter is defined in the Polymer Handbook
20 3rd Ed. (John Wiley and Sons, New York), J. Brandrup and E.H. Immergut, Chapter VII, pp. 519-559, as the square root of the cohesive energy density and describes the attractive strength between molecules of the material. Solubility parameters may be determined by direct measurement, correlations with other physical
25 properties, or indirect calculation. The solubility parameters of such polymers can be determined by indirect calculations of group contributions as described in section 2.3 on p. 524-526 of the cited reference.

30 Styling polymers having water solubilities within this range can be dispersed with the polymer solvent, as described *infra*, in shampoo compositions as a dispersed fluid phase. Formulation in this way provides maximum deposition of styling polymer out of the shampoo composition and onto hair. Styling polymers having solubility parameters at the upper end of this range would be
35 soluble by themselves in the present shampoo compositions. When these polymers are combined with the polymer solvents of the present invention (as defined *infra*) and then dispersed in the

shampoo composition, they remain in the composition as a dispersed fluid phase.

Styling polymers preferred herein comprise at least one polymerizable hydrophobic monomer. The polymer may be a homopolymer or a copolymer of hydrophobic monomers. Alternatively, styling polymers may be a copolymer of a hydrophilic monomer and a hydrophobic monomer, or mixtures thereof. Hence, such hair styling polymers comprise from 0% to about 30% of a polymerizable hydrophilic monomer (M_A) or mixtures thereof, and from about 70% to about 100% of a polymerizable hydrophobic monomer (M_B), or mixtures thereof. Of course, if the styling polymer comprises both M_A monomer and M_B monomer, then the monomers must be copolymerizable with each other. If the polymer comprises a hydrophilic monomer, then the following relationship must hold true as well:

$$\% M_A = (\delta_s - 6.7) \times 5.56 \pm 10$$

wherein M_A is the hydrophilic monomer and s is the solubility parameter of the polymer solvent component (as described *infra*).

(If $\% M_A$ is calculated as less than zero, then no hydrophilic monomer is included in the copolymer). Preferably, the relationship is as follows:

$$\% M_A = (\delta_s - 6.7) \times 5.56 \pm 3.$$

Preferred hydrophilic monomers in such styling polymers include acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, methacrylamide, N-t-butyl acrylamide, maleic acid, maleic anhydride and its half esters, crotonic acid, itaconic acid, acrylamide, acrylate alcohols, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, vinyl pyrrolidone, vinyl ethers (such as methyl vinyl ether), maleimides, vinyl pyridine, vinyl imidazole, other polar vinyl heterocyclics, styrene sulfonate, allyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol (produced by the hydrolysis of vinyl acetate after polymerization), vinyl caprolactam, and mixtures thereof.

Preferred hydrophobic monomers in such styling polymers include acrylic or methacrylic acid esters of C_1 - C_{18} alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, 1-butanol, 2-methyl-1-propanol, 1-pentanol, 2-pentanol, 3-pentanol, 2-methyl-1-butanol, 1-methyl-1-butanol, 3-methyl-1-butanol, 1-methyl-1-

- 16 -

5 pentanol, 2-methyl-1-pentanol, 3-methyl-1-pentanol, t-butanol, cyclohexanol, neodecanol, 2-ethyl-1-butanol, 3-heptanol, benzyl alcohol, 2-octanol, 6-methyl-1-heptanol, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol, 3,5-dimethyl-1-hexanol, 3,5,5-trimethyl-1-hexanol, 1-decanol, and
the like, the alcohols having from about 1-18 carbon atoms with
the average number of carbon atoms being from about 4-12; styrene;
polystyrene macromer; vinyl acetate; vinyl chloride; vinylidene
chloride; vinyl propionate; alpha-methylstyrene; t-butylstyrene;
butadiene; cyclohexadiene; ethylene; propylene; vinyl toluene;
10 methoxy ethyl methacrylate; and mixtures thereof.

Optimum performance of such hair styling polymers in terms of
style hold occurs when the weight average molecular weight of the
styling polymer is between about 5,000 and about 1,000,000,
preferably between about 10,000 and about 100,000, and the glass
15 transition temperature, T_g, (i.e., the temperature at which the
polymer changes from a brittle vitreous state to a plastic state)
of the styling polymer is greater than about -20°C, preferably
between about 0°C and about 80°C, and most preferably between
about 20°C and about 60°C.

20 Specific styling polymers which provide the desired
deposition/styling benefits out of a shampoo system are as
follows: vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers (at ratios of
up to about 30%, by weight, vinyl pyrrolidone); vinyl acetate
homopolymer; t-butyl acrylate homopolymer; t-butyl styrene/ ethyl
25 hexyl methacrylate copolymer (50/50, by weight); dimethyl
acrylamide/ t-butyl acrylate/ethyl hexyl methacrylate copolymer
(10/45/45); ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer (12.5/87.5); allyl
alcohol/styrene copolymer (19/81); vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate
copolymer (83/17 and lower); vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate/butyl
30 acrylate copolymer (10/78/12 and 10/70/20); vinyl pyrrolidone/
vinyl acetate/butyl acrylate/styrene sulfonate copolymer
(10/70/15/5); vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl propionate copolymer (5/95);
vinyl caprolactam/vinyl acetate copolymer (5/95); and styling
resins sold under the trade names Ultrahold 8® by Ciba Geigy
35 (ethyl acrylate/acrylic acid/N-t-butyl acrylamide copolymer),
Resyn 28-1310® by National Starch and Luviset CA 66® by BASF
(vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer 90/10); Luviset CAP® by
BASF (vinyl acetate/vinyl propionate/crotonic acid 50/40/10); and

- 17 -

Resyn 28-2930® by National Starch (vinyl acetate/vinyl neodecanoate/crotonic acid copolymer). The most preferred copolymers for use in the present shampoos are copolymers of vinyl pyrrolidone and vinyl acetate containing at most 30% vinyl pyrrolidone, and preferably containing the monomers at a weight ratio of about 5/95.

The polymer styling agent is present in the shampoos of the present invention at a level of from about 0.2% to about 20%, preferably at a level of from about 2% to about 6%. At levels below about 0.2% styling polymer, the desired hair style hold benefits cannot be achieved; at levels above about 20% styling polymer, interference with shampoo in-use characteristics may occur.

The styling polymers formulated in the present shampoo compositions provide hair styling benefits. Such benefits include ease of style achievement and style maintenance. The compositions also provide some degree of restyling benefits. That is, after the hair is shampooed and styled, the hair "remembers" the style after being subjected to a force, such as combing, brushing or simply flattening of the hair.

Polymer Solvent

An additional component used in shampoos with polymeric styling agents is a solvent or diluent for the styling polymer. The solvent is used to dilute the polymer so that it can be dispersed in the shampoo composition. The solvent also aids in delivering style achievement by making polymer deposited on the hair more tacky through the hair drying and styling process. For some polymers, the polymer solvent must have a low solubility in water, comparable with the water solubility of the polymer. The particular polymer chosen for use in the present shampoo compositions must be soluble in the particular solvent utilized. This enables the dispersion of the polymer/solvent mixture as a dispersed fluid phase in the shampoo composition and maintenance of that dispersed second phase. The polymer solvents have a solubility parameter, δ_s , of between about 7 and about 12.5, preferably between about 8 and about 10. The solubility parameters of solvents are usually determined by direct measurement. (Values for δ_s for the solvents of the present invention are taken from

Table 3.1 and 3.2 in the Polymer Handbook reference cited above.) The upper end of this solubility range covers solvent materials which, if dispersed in the shampoo base alone, would be soluble. However, when these solvents are premixed with the preferred polymers of the above-mentioned type, prior to dispersion in the shampoo composition, they will remain in the polymer phase, i.e., unsolubilized in the shampoo base.

The polymer solvent must also be volatile. Upon deposition of the polymer/solvent mixture on the hair, the solvent is volatilized leaving only the styling polymer on the hair, thus providing the maximum styling benefits. Generally, the polymer solvents have boiling points of less than or equal to about 300°C.

Additionally, the polymer solvent must not interact with the polymer styling agent in such a way that would substantially reduce the ability of the polymer to provide styling benefits to hair under ordinary use situations. The solvents must, of course, be of sufficiently high purity and sufficiently low toxicity to render them suitable for administration to human hair.

Specific polymer solvent materials that have been found to be useful in the present invention include isopropanol, butyl alcohol, amyl alcohol, phenyl ethanol, benzyl alcohol, phenyl propanol, ethyl butyrate, isopropyl butyrate, diethyl phthalate, phenyl ethyl dimethyl carbinol, ethyl-6-acetoxylhexanoate, and methyl(2-pentanyl-3-oxy)cyclopentylacetate, and mixtures thereof. Preferred solvents for use herein are diethyl phthalate, phenyl ethyl dimethyl carbinol, ethyl-6-acetoxylhexanoate, and mixtures thereof.

The amount of solvent to be used in the present shampoo compositions is an amount sufficient to solubilize the polymer and disperse it as a separate fluid phase in the shampoo composition. Generally, from about 0.2% to about 20%, preferably from about 2% to about 6%, polymer solvent is used. At levels below about 0.2% solvent, the polymer cannot be sufficiently diluted; at levels above about 20% solvent, shampoo in-use characteristics may be negatively affected. The ratio of polymer to solvent in the present composition is from about 10:90 to about 80:20, preferably from about 40:60 to about 60:40.

5. Pediculicides

5 Pediculicides (anti-lice agents) can be added to shampoo compositions to provide control of lice infestations which can be ubiquitous under circumstances where regular shampooing or other conditions have allowed the infestation to occur. It is to be understood that any such anti-lice agents can be employed herein, according to the desires of the formulator.

10 Biologically active agents for the control of lice are well known in the art. Lindane (gamma-benzene hexachloride), synergized natural pyrethrins, and synthetic derived compounds known as pyrethroids have all been used as pediculicides in lice treatment compositions. However, since lindane has a poor safety profile and lice have developed a significant degree of resistance to it, natural pyrethrins and synthetic pyrethroids are now routinely
15 chosen for use in pediculicide and ovicide compositions.

 Natural pyrethrins are made from extracts of naturally insecticidal chrysanthemum flowers and have been used since the early 1930's. European Patent Application 191,236 published August 20, 1986; European Patent Application 262,885, published
20 April 6, 1988; and British Patent Specification 1,593,601, published July 22, 1981, all disclose the use of natural pyrethrins for treating lice. U.S. Patent 4,668,666, Allan, issued May 26, 1987, notes that natural pyrethrin necessitates frequent follow-up treatments because its poor environmental stability only provides
25 short term residual action.

 Synthetic pyrethroids became popular during World War II when chrysanthemum flowers became nearly impossible to get. Besides being available at lower prices, they were also somewhat more stable than the natural product.

30 The toxicity of both natural and synthetic pediculicides upon insects is described in Clements, May, and Pesti, The Actions of Pyrethroids upon the Peripheral Nervous System and Associated Organs in the Locust, 8 Pesticide Science 661-680 (1977).

35 Although generally more effective against lice than natural pediculicides, some of the synthetic actives are more toxic to the subject being treated. To reduce safety risks to the user anti-lice compositions are formulated with a combination of natural and synthetic pediculicides. The combination is thought to be the

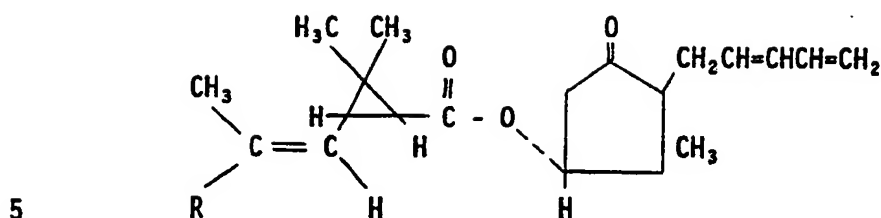
- 20 -

most effective since natural pyrethrins are known to affect certain nerve response mechanisms that synthetic pyrethroids cannot. U.S. Patent 4,668,666, Allan, discloses anti-lice treatment compositions containing combinations of natural pyrethrins and synthetic pyrethroids from about 5:1 to about 1:5. These compositions, however, are relatively unstable and the actives must be encapsulated with aryl siloxane polymers to minimize destabilization by environmental elements. Thus, aryl siloxane polymers are an essential component in the Allan compositions in order to achieve some degree of compositional stability. However, even the use of siloxanes alone does not prevent the separation of the actives in hair treatment compositions such as shampoos, lotions and conditioners at temperatures over 38°C. This is a particular problem in tropical areas where lice infestation is most prevalent. Once the actives separate, they cannot be reincorporated back into the lotion, shampoo or conditioner, thereby, negatively affecting the compositions' safety and effectiveness.

Preferred pediculicides for use herein comprise: (a) a synthetic pyrethroid; and (b) a natural pyrethrin; and wherein the weight ratio of pyrethroid to pyrethrin is from about 6:1 to about 10:1, preferably from about 7:1 to about 9:1; most preferably about 9:1. At these ratios, the hair treatment compositions remain stable particularly at the high storage temperatures.

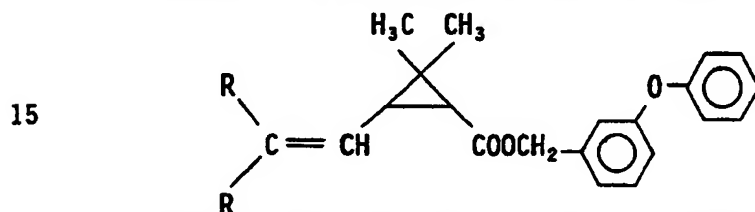
Natural pyrethrins, which are derived from chrysanthemum flower heads, are the esters formed by the combination of cyclopentenolone alcohols (pyrethrolone, cinerolone and jasmolone) with chrysanthemic acid or pyrethric acid. Although there are many possible isomers, the natural pyrethrins are invariably dextrorotatory isomers of the trans form of the carboxylic acids. The natural pyrethrin active consists essentially of six different esters: Cinerin I, Cinerin II, Pyrethrin I, Pyrethrin II, Jasmolin I and Jasmolin II. Pyrethrin I and Pyrethrin II comprise about 70% of the esters found in said active. Their chemical structures are:

- 21 -



wherein Pyrethrin I has $R = \text{CH}_3$ and Pyrethrin II has $R = \text{COOCH}_3$.

The synthetic analogues of the natural pyrethrins are herein called synthetic pyrethroids. These synthesized organic compounds are made by combining phenylacetic acid esters and esters of the dichlorovinyl analogues of chrysanthemic acid. Preferred synthetic pyrethroids include Phenothrin, Permethrin and mixtures thereof. These compounds have the basic chemical structure:



wherein Phenothrin has $R = \text{CH}_3$ and Permethrin has $R = \text{Cl}$.

The aforesaid mixtures are typically used in the present shampoos at levels from about 0.1% to about 2.5% (wt.), preferably from about 0.25% to about 1.5%, most preferably about 0.5%

Optionally, piperonyl butoxide may optionally be included with the mixed actives at levels from about 1% to about 5%. Piperonyl butoxide is a known additive included with the actives to inhibit development of resistance to said actives by lice.

6. Suspending Agents

As noted hereinabove, various performance ingredients used in the present shampoo compositions are advantageously used in combination with a thickening agent. Indeed, the suspension of materials such as zinc pyridinethione platelets, silicone particles or drops, and the like, in the shampoos in a substantially uniform suspension assists in providing the desirable performance attributes associated with these ingredients. Said suspending agents are typically used to bring the viscosity of the compositions to from about 8,000 cp to about 20,000 cp as measured with a Wells-Brookfield viscometer, Model RVT DV-CP-2, DV-11, Model Cone CP-52 using 1/2 ml at 1 rpm at 26.7°C for 1 minute. Of course, this can be varied, according to the desires of the formulator.

- 22 -

Xanthan gum is a suspending agent which can be used in the present compositions to suspend, for example, the silicone fluid. This biosynthetic gum material is commercially available and is a heteropolysaccharide with a molecular weight of greater than 1 million. It contains D-glucose, D-mannose and D-glucuronate in the molar ratio of 2.8:2.0:2.0. The polysaccharide is partially acetylated with 4.7% acetyl. This information and other is found in Whistler, Roy L. Editor *Industrial Gums - Polysaccharides and Their Derivatives* New York: Academic Press, 1973. Kelco, a Division of Merck & Co., Inc. offers xanthan gum as KELTROL. The gum is typically used at a level of from about 0.4% to about 3%, preferably from about 0.6% to about 1.2% in the compositions of the present invention.

Another suspending agent useful in the present compositions is any of several long chain acyl derivatives materials or mixtures of such materials. Included are ethylene glycol esters of fatty acids having from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms. Preferred are the ethylene glycol stearates, both mono and distearate ("EGDS") but particularly the distearate containing less than about 7% of the mono stearate. Other suspending agents found useful are alkanol amides of fatty acids, having from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms, preferably about 16 to 18 carbon atoms. Preferred alkanol amides are stearic monoethanolamide, stearic diethanolamide, stearic monoisopropanolamide and stearic monoethanolamide stearate. Still other suitable nonacyl derivative suspending agents are alkyl(C₁₆₋₂₂)dimethyl amine oxides such as stearyl dimethyl amine oxide.

The acyl or nonacyl suspending agent or mixtures of agents is typically used at a level of from about 0.4% to about 5%, preferably from about 0.5% to about 3.0%. The suspending agent, especially EGDS, serves to assist in suspending silicone materials and to give a pearlescent appearance to the product.

7. Optional Adjunct Surfactants

The shampoos herein will optionally, but preferably, contain surfactants in addition to the polyhydroxy fatty acid amide. A wide variety of surfactants have been suggested in the literature for use in shampoos, and any such surfactants can be used herein, according to the desires of the formulator. Reference can be made

to standard texts, such as the "McCutcheon's Index" for listings, so an exhaustive listing is not provided here. However, to assist the formulator and not by way of limitation, the following suitable adjunct surfactants can be mentioned: soaps, including sodium potassium and triethanolammonium salts of C_{12} - C_{20} fatty acids; sodium potassium and triethanolammonium salts of C_{12} - C_{20} alkyl sulfates, alkyl ethoxy sulfates, and alkyl phenol ethylene oxide ether sulfates; nonionic surfactants, especially coconut alcohol ethoxylates; alkyl betaines and the like.

Especially preferred adjunct surfactants herein are the C_{12} - C_{18} ethoxylated alkylether sulfates with at least 2, preferably 3 or more ethoxy units. Coconutalkyl (EO)₃ sulfate, ammonium salt, is especially preferred.

The adjunct surfactant is typically used at levels from about 1.0% to about 20% (wt.), preferably from about 3% to about 9% of the shampoo compositions.

Preferred weight ratios of the adjunct surfactant to polyhydroxy fatty acid amide range from about 5:1 to about 1:2.

8. Fluid Carrier

The compositions herein can be in the form of liquids, thickened liquids or gels. Water is generally used as the carrier fluid and will typically be present at levels from about 20% to about 95% (wt.)

9. Optional Ingredients

The shampoos herein can contain a variety of nonessential optional components suitable for rendering such compositions more acceptable. Such conventional optional ingredients are well known to those skilled in the art, e.g., preservatives such as benzyl alcohol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben and imidazolidinyl urea; other cationic surfactants such as lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, cetyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, stearyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride and di(partially hydrogenated tallow) dimethylammonium chloride; thickeners and viscosity modifiers such as a diethanolamide of a long chain fatty acid (e.g., Cocamide MEA), amine oxides, block polymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide such as Pluronic F88 offered by BASF Wyandotte, fatty alcohols such as cetearyl alcohol, sodium chloride, sodium sulfate, polyvinyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol; pH adjusting agents

5 such as monosodium phosphate and disodium phosphate citric acid, succinic acid, phosphoric acid, sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, etc.; perfumes; dyes; and, sequestering agents such as disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate. Such agents generally are used individually at a level of from about 0.01% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.5% to about 5.0% by weight of the composition.

10 Another optional ingredient and one preferred for use in certain of the compositions of this invention, is a volatile silicone or a water-insoluble hydrocarbon. These agents are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,472,375, September 18, 1984 to R. E. Bolich, Jr., incorporated herein by reference. These agents help disperse the higher molecular weight nonvolatile silicones in the product when such silicones are used. These agents are used at levels of from about 0.1% to about 5%.

15 The pH of the present compositions can be in the range of from 4 to about 10.

The following Examples further illustrate the practice of this invention, but are not intended to be limiting thereof.

20

EXAMPLE I

A typical synthesis is as follows, and exemplifies a process for making a N-methyl-N-glucosyl lauramide surfactant for use in the present shampoo compositions. Although a skilled chemist can vary apparatus configuration, one suitable apparatus for use herein comprises a three-liter four-necked flask fitted with a motor-driven paddle stirrer and a thermometer of length sufficient to contact the reaction medium. The other two necks of the flask are fitted with a nitrogen sweep and a wide-bore side-arm (caution: a wide-bore side-arm is important in case of very rapid methanol evolution) to which is connected an efficient collecting condenser and vacuum outlet. The latter is connected to a nitrogen bleed and vacuum gauge, then to an aspirator and a trap. A 500 watt heating mantle with a variable transformer temperature controller ("Variac") used to heat the reaction is so placed on a lab-jack that it may be readily raised or lowered to further control temperature of the reaction.

35

N-methylglucamine (195 g., 1.0 mole, Aldrich, M4700-0) and methyl laurate (Procter & Gamble CE 1270, 220.9 g., 1.0 mole) are

placed in a flask. The solid/liquid mixture is heated with stirring under a nitrogen sweep to form a melt (approximately 25 minutes). When the melt temperature reaches 145°C, catalyst (anhydrous powdered sodium carbonate, 10.5 g., 0.1 mole, J. T. Baker) is added. The nitrogen sweep is shut off and the aspirator and nitrogen bleed are adjusted to give 5 inches (5/31 atm.) Hg. vacuum. From this point on, the reaction temperature is held at 150°C by adjusting the variac and/or by raising or lowering the mantle.

Within 7 minutes, first methanol bubbles are sighted at the meniscus of the reaction mixture. A vigorous reaction soon follows. Methanol is distilled over until its rate subsides. Then adjust vacuum to give about 10 inches Hg. (10/31 atm.) vacuum. The vacuum is increased approximately as follows (in inches Hg. at minutes): 10 at 3, 20 at 7, 25 at 10. 11 minutes from the onset of methanol evolution, heating and stirring are discontinued coincident with some foaming. Analysis by TLC shows that at this point the process is complete. The reaction product is cooled and solidifies. The alkyl N-methyl glucamide product comprises $C_{11}H_{23}C(O)N(CH_3)CH_2(CHOH)_4CH_2OH$ and is typical of the polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactants used herein.

In similar fashion, methyl esters of fatty acid mixtures (especially C_{12} - C_{18} acids) derived from coconut oil (preferred), palm oil and soybean oil, respectively, are reacted in the foregoing manner to provide polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactants (mixed alkyl N-methyl glucamides) for use herein.

EXAMPLE II

A conditioning shampoo is as follows. The method of manufacture noted is generally acceptable for preparing the other shampoo compositions herein. However, shampoo formulators will appreciate that variations in manufacturing methods are possible.

	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
	Coconutalkyl (EO) ₃ sulfate (NH ₄ salt)	13.5
	Coconutalkyl N-methyl glucose amide ¹	3.5
35	Ethylene glycol distearate	3.0
	Dimethicone ²	1.0
	Ammonium chloride	3.00
	Tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride	0.50

- 26 -

	Cetyl alcohol	0.42
	Stearyl alcohol	0.18
	Citric acid	0.16
	Perfume	0.65
5	Preservative (GLYDANT)	5 ppm
	Water (double reverse osmosis)	Balance

¹Prepared per Example I²1:1 (wt.) mixture silicone gum:silicone fluid

10 In a typical manufacturing procedure a premix containing the silicone hair conditioning agent is prepared. The premix comprises alkylethoxylated sulfate heated to 170°F (77°C) $\pm 10^\circ$ to which is added a portion of the stearyl alcohol at the same temperature, to which is then added a portion of the cetyl alcohol at the same temperature, with mixing for a minimum of about 20 minutes. The temperature is then increased to 180°F (82°C) before silicone addition. The silicone is then added at 180°F (82°C) $\pm 5^\circ$ and mixed for 60 minutes.

20 A mix is prepared using water at 170°F (77°C) $\pm 10^\circ$ to which is added the fatty acid polyhydroxy amide surfactant at the same temperature, to which is subsequently added a portion of the cetyl alcohol and a portion of the stearyl alcohol, respectively, at the same temperature, followed by addition of the ethylene glycol distearate at that temperature, followed by the addition of the tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride, at which time the system is mixed for a minimum of about 11 minutes ± 3 minutes, typically over a range from about 8 minutes to about 35 minutes. The silicone premix is added at 170°F (77°C) $\pm 10^\circ$. The preservative is then added at the same temperature and mixing is continued for 5-30 minutes.

30 The balance of the ingredients are then added, generally at about 80°F (27.5°C) to provide the final product.

EXAMPLE III

An antidandruff shampoo is as follows.

	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
35	Coconutalkyl N-methyl glucamide ¹	20.0
	Ammonium C ₁₂₋₁₈ alkyl sulfate	5.0
	Ammonium C ₁₄₋₁₈ alkyl (EO) ₃ sulfate	9.0
	Ethylene glycol distearate	5.0

- 27 -

	Zinc pyridinethione ²	1.0
	Sodium citrate	0.5
	Monoethanolamine	3.0
	Citric acid	0.2
5	Color/perfume	0.4
	Water	Balance

¹Per Example I²Per U.S. Patent 4,345,080EXAMPLE IV

10 A hair styling shampoo is as follows.

	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
	Ammonium lauryl sulfate	3.5
	C ₁₂₋₁₈ N-methyl glucamide ¹	8.5
	Sodium C ₁₄ (EO) ₃ sulfate	8.5
15	Cetyl alcohol	0.45
	Stearyl alcohol	0.19
	Coco monoethanol amide	3.0
	Ethylene glycol distearate	3.0
	Tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride	0.5
20	Polyvinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate (5/95)	4.0
	Phenyl ethyl dimethyl carbinol	4.0
	Perfume	1.2
	Color solution	0.25
	Water	Balance

25 ¹Prepared per Example I

This product of Example IV is prepared by first dissolving the polyvinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate (5/95) copolymer in the phenyl ethyl dimethyl carbinol. The remaining components are combined in a separate vessel with heating and stirring. The

30 polymer/solvent mixture is then added to the remaining components either hot or after they have been cooled.

EXAMPLE V

An anti-lice shampoo composition of the present invention is as follows.

35	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
	Ammonium coconut (EO) ₃ surfactant	10.0
	Coconutalkyl N-methyl glucamide ¹	9.5
	Coconut monoethanolamide	4.0

- 28 -

	Ethylene glycol distearate	3.0
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.2
	Monosodium phosphate	0.1
	Disodium phosphate	0.25
5	Citric acid	0.07
	Ammonium xylenesulfonate	1.58
	Natural pyrethrins	0.05
	Permethrin ²	0.45
	Water	q.s. to 100.00

10 ¹Prepared according to Example I

²Available from Fairfield American Company

The composition of Example V is applied to the hair with water and the hair is shampooed in standard fashion. The suds is allowed to remain on the hair for 5-30 minutes, after which time it is removed by rinsing.

EXAMPLE VI

The composition of Example II is modified by dispersing 0.7% (wt.) of zinc pyridinethione platelets therein to provide a mixed conditioning/antidandruff shampoo. In an alternate mode, selenium sulfide is employed at the 1.5% level as the antidandruff agent.

EXAMPLE VII

An alternate method for preparing the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides used herein is as follows. A reaction mixture consisting of 84.87 g. fatty acid methyl ester (source: Procter & Gamble methyl ester CE1270), 75 g. N-methyl-D-glucamine (source: Aldrich Chemical Company M4700-0), 1.04 g. sodium methoxide (source: Aldrich Chemical Company 16,499-2) and 68.51 g. methyl alcohol is used. The reaction vessel comprises a standard reflux set-up fitted with a drying tube, condenser and stir bar. In this procedure, the N-methyl glucamine is combined with methanol with stirring under argon and heating is begun with good mixing (stir bar; reflux). After 15-20 minutes, when the solution has reached the desired temperature, the ester and sodium methoxide catalyst are added. Samples are taken periodically to monitor the course of the reaction, but it is noted that the solution is completely clear by 63.5 minutes. It is judged that the reaction is, in fact, nearly complete at that point. The reaction mixture is

- 29 -

maintained at reflux for 4 hours. After removal of the methanol, the recovered crude product weighs 156.16 grams. After vacuum drying and purification, an overall yield of 106.92 grams purified product is recovered. However, percentage yields are not calculated on this basis, inasmuch as regular sampling throughout the course of the reaction makes an overall percentage yield value meaningless. The reaction can also be carried out at 80% and 90% reactant concentrations.

Compositions herein with improved suds qualities can be formulated using a suds-enhancing amount (typically, from about 0.5% to about 10%, preferably about 2.5% to about 4% by weight of the final composition) of an alkyliminodipropionate or "alkyl-amphodiacetate" (e.g., lauroamphocarboxyglycinate) (alkyl typically in the C₁₂-C₁₈ range in both instances) surfactant. Such materials are commercially available as DERIPHAT 160 and MIRANOL H2M.

More generally, such surfactants are of the known classes of amphoteric surfactants which include alkylaminoalkanoates of the type R-NH(CH₂)_nCOOM and alkyliminodialkanoates of the type R-N[(CH₂)_mCOOM]₂ and mixtures thereof; wherein n and m are integers from 1 to 4, R is C₈-C₂₂ alkyl or alkenyl, and M is hydrogen, alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium or alkanolammonium.

Preferred examples of amphoteric surfactants include n-alkylamino-propionates and n-alkyliminodipropionates. Such materials are sold under the tradename DERIPHAT by Henkel and MIRATAINE by Miranol, Inc. Most preferred for use in the present compositions are N-lauryl-beta-amino propionic acid or salts thereof, and N-lauryl-beta-imino-dipropionic acid ("lauroiminodipropionate") (DERIPHAT 160C) or salts thereof, and mixtures thereof. The "cocoamphodiacetates" are also useful herein.

The total level of anionic surfactant plus amphoteric surfactants in the present compositions is preferably from about 5% to about 20%, preferably from about 9% to about 18%. The ratio of anionic surfactant to amphoteric surfactant in the present compositions is generally from about 0.5:1 to about 5:1. The following Example illustrates a composition of this type.

- 30 -

EXAMPLE VIII

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% Active (wt.)</u>
	Zinc pyrithione	1.0
	Ammonium laureth-3 sulfate	8.47
5	Lauroiminodipropionate	3.5
	Coconutalkyl N-methylglucamide	8.45
	Ethylene glycol distearate	3.0
	Silicone*	1.0
	Stearyl alcohol	0.18
10	Cetyl alcohol	0.42
	Citric acid	0.13
	Glydant**	0.20
	Perfume	0.65
	Color	0.04
15	Water	Balance

* Dimethicone - General Electric Company.

** Preservative - W. R. Grace Chemical Company. Kathon (5 ppm) may also be used.

***The composition can also contain 0.55% of ammonium xylene sulfonate.

The following is not intended to limit the invention herein, but is simply to further illustrate additional aspects of the technology which may be considered by the formulator in the manufacture of a wide variety of detergent compositions using the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides.

It will be readily appreciated that the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides are, by virtue of their amide bond, subject to some instability under highly basic or highly acidic conditions. While some decomposition can be tolerated, it is preferred that these materials not be subjected to pH's above about 11, preferably 10, nor below about 3 for unduly extended periods. Final product pH (liquids) is typically 7.0-9.0.

During the manufacture of the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides it will typically be necessary to at least partially neutralize the base catalyst used to form the amide bond. While any acid can be used for this purpose, the detergent formulator will recognize that it is a simple and convenient matter to use an acid which

provides an anion that is otherwise useful and desirable in the finished detergent composition. For example, citric acid can be used for purposes of neutralization and the resulting citrate ion (ca. 1%) be allowed to remain with a ca. 40% polyhydroxy fatty acid amide slurry and be pumped into the later manufacturing stages of the overall detergent-manufacturing process. The acid forms of materials such as oxydisuccinate, nitrilotriacetate, ethylenediaminetetraacetate, tartrate/succinate, and the like, can be used similarly.

The polyhydroxy fatty acid amides derived from coconut alkyl fatty acids (predominantly C_{12} - C_{14}) are more soluble than their tallow alkyl (predominantly C_{16} - C_{18}) counterparts. Accordingly, the C_{12} - C_{14} materials are somewhat easier to formulate in liquid compositions, and are more soluble in cool-water laundering baths. However, the C_{16} - C_{18} materials are also quite useful, especially under circumstances where warm-to-hot wash water is used. Indeed, the C_{16} - C_{18} materials may be better deterative surfactants than their C_{12} - C_{14} counterparts. Accordingly, the formulator may wish to balance ease-of-manufacture vs. performance when selecting a particular polyhydroxy fatty acid amide for use in a given formulation.

It will also be appreciated that the solubility of the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides can be increased by having points of unsaturation and/or chain branching in the fatty acid moiety. Thus, materials such as the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides derived from oleic acid and iso-stearic acid are more soluble than their n-alkyl counterparts.

Likewise, the solubility of polyhydroxy fatty acid amides prepared from disaccharides, trisaccharides, etc., will ordinarily be greater than the solubility of their monosaccharide-derived counterpart materials. This higher solubility can be of particular assistance when formulating liquid compositions. (The manufacture of a polyhydroxy fatty acid amide derived from maltose is described hereinafter.)

The polyhydroxy fatty acid amides can be manufactured not only from the purified sugars, but also from hydrolyzed starches, e.g., corn starch, potato starch, or any other convenient plant-derived starch which contains the mono-, di-, etc.

saccharide desired by the formulator. This is of particular importance from the economic standpoint. Thus, "high glucose" corn syrup, "high maltose" corn syrup, etc. can conveniently and economically be used. De-lignified, hydrolyzed cellulose pulp can also provide a raw material source for the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides.

As noted above, polyhydroxy fatty acid amides derived from the higher saccharides, such as maltose, lactose, etc., are more soluble than their glucose counterparts. Moreover, it appears that the more soluble polyhydroxy fatty acid amides can help solubilize their less soluble counterparts, to varying degrees. Accordingly, the formulator may elect to use a raw material comprising a high glucose corn syrup, for example, but to select a syrup which contains a modicum of maltose (e.g., 1% or more). The resulting mixture of polyhydroxy fatty acids will, in general, exhibit more preferred solubility properties over a broader range of temperatures and concentrations than would a "pure" glucose-derived polyhydroxy fatty acid amide. Thus, in addition to any economic advantages for using sugar mixtures rather than pure sugar reactants, the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides prepared from mixed sugars can offer very substantial advantages with respect to performance and/or ease-of-formulation. Typically, the formulator electing to use such mixtures may find it advantageous to select polyhydroxy fatty acid amide mixtures which contain ratios of monosaccharides (e.g., glucose) to di- and higher saccharides (e.g., maltose) from about 4:1 to about 99:1.

The manufacture of preferred, uncyclized polyhydroxy fatty acid amides from fatty esters and N-alkyl polyols can be carried out in alcohol solvents at temperatures from about 30°C-90°C, preferably about 50°C-80°C. It has now been determined that it may be convenient for the formulator to conduct such processes in 1,2-propylene glycol solvent, since the glycol solvent need not be completely removed from the reaction product prior to use in the finished detergent formulation. The formulator may also find it convenient to run the process at 30°C-90°C in solvents which comprise ethoxylated alcohols, such as the ethoxylated (EO 3-8) C₁₂-C₁₄ alcohols, such as those available as NEODOL 23 E06.5 (Shell). When such ethoxylates are used, it is preferred that

they not contain substantial amounts of unethoxylated alcohol and, most preferably, not contain substantial amounts of monoethoxylated alcohol.

5 While methods for making polyhydroxy fatty acid amides *per se* form no part of the invention herein, the formulator can also note other syntheses of polyhydroxy fatty acid amides as described hereinafter.

Typically, the industrial scale reaction sequence for preparing the preferred acyclic polyhydroxy fatty acid amides will
10 comprise: Step 1 - preparing the N-alkyl polyhydroxy amine derivative from the desired sugar or sugar mixture by formation of an adduct of the N-alkyl amine and the sugar, followed by reaction with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst; followed by Step 2 -
15 reacting the aforesaid polyhydroxy amine with, preferably, a fatty ester to form an amide bond. While a variety of N-alkyl polyhydroxy amines useful in Step 2 of the reaction sequence can be prepared by various art-disclosed processes, the following process is convenient and makes use of economical sugar syrup as the raw
20 material. It is to be understood that, for best results when using such syrup raw materials, the manufacturer should select syrups that are quite light in color or, preferably, nearly colorless ("water-white").

Preparation of N-Alkyl Polyhydroxy Amine

From Plant-Derived Sugar Syrup

25 I. Adduct Formation - The following is a standard process in which about 420 g of about 55% glucose solution (corn syrup - about 231 g glucose - about 1.28 moles) having a Gardner Color of less than 1 is reacted with about 119 g of about 50% aqueous methylamine (59.5 g of methylamine - 1.92 moles) solution. The
30 methylamine (MMA) solution is purged and shielded with N₂ and cooled to about 10°C, or less. The corn syrup is purged and shielded with N₂ at a temperature of about 10°-20°C. The corn syrup is added slowly to the MMA solution at the indicated reaction temperature as shown. The Gardner Color is measured at
35 the indicated approximate times in minutes.

- 34 -

TABLE 1

Time in Minutes:	10	30	60	120	180	240
Reaction Temp. °C	Gardner Color (Approximate)					
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	2	2	4	5
50	4	6	10	-	-	-

As can be seen from the above data, the Gardner Color for the adduct is much worse as the temperature is raised above about 30°C and at about 50°C, the time that the adduct has a Gardner Color below 7 is only about 30 minutes. For longer reaction, and/or holding times, the temperature should be less than about 20°C. The Gardner Color should be less than about 7, and preferably less than about 4 for good color glucamine.

When one uses lower temperatures for forming the adduct, the time to reach substantial equilibrium concentration of the adduct is shortened by the use of higher ratios of amine to sugar. With the 1.5:1 mole ratio of amine to sugar noted, equilibrium is reached in about two hours at a reaction temperature of about 30°C. At a 1.2:1 mole ratio, under the same conditions, the time is at least about three hours. For good color, the combination of amine:sugar ratio; reaction temperature; and reaction time is selected to achieve substantially equilibrium conversion, e.g., more than about 90%, preferably more than about 95%, even more preferably more than about 99%, based upon the sugar, and a color that is less than about 7, preferably less than about 4, more preferably less than about 1, for the adduct.

Using the above process at a reaction temperature of less than about 20°C and corn syrups with different Gardner Colors as indicated, the MMA adduct color (after substantial equilibrium is reached in at least about two hours) is as indicated.

TABLE 2

	Gardner Color (Approximate)						
Corn syrup	1	1	1	1+	0	0	0+
Adduct	3	4/5	7/8	7/8	1	2	1

As can be seen from the above, the starting sugar material must be very near colorless in order to consistently have adduct that is acceptable. When the sugar has a Gardner Color of about

1, the adduct is sometimes acceptable and sometimes not acceptable. When the Gardner Color is above 1 the resulting adduct is unacceptable. The better the initial color of the sugar, the better is the color of the adduct.

5 II. Hydrogen Reaction - Adduct from the above having a Gardner Color of 1 or less is hydrogenated according to the following procedure.

 About 539 g of adduct in water and about 23.1 g of United Catalyst G49B Ni catalyst are added to a one liter autoclave and
10 purged two times with 200 psig H₂ at about 20°C. The H₂ pressure is raised to about 1400 psi and the temperature is raised to about 50°C. The pressure is then raised to about 1600 psig and the temperature is held at about 50-55°C for about three hours. The product is about 95% hydrogenated at this point. The temperature
15 is then raised to about 85°C for about 30 minutes and the reaction mixture is decanted and the catalyst is filtered out. The product, after removal of water and MMA by evaporation, is about 95% N-methyl glucamine, a white powder.

 The above procedure is repeated with about 23.1 g of Raney Ni catalyst with the following changes. The catalyst is washed three
20 times and the reactor, with the catalyst in the reactor, is purged twice with 200 psig H₂ and the reactor is pressurized with H₂ at 1600 psig for two hours, the pressure is released at one hour and the reactor is repressurized to 1600 psig. The adduct is then
25 pumped into the reactor which is at 200 psig and 20°C, and the reactor is purged with 200 psig H₂, etc., as above.

 The resulting product in each case is greater than about 95% N-methyl glucamine; has less than about 10 ppm Ni based upon the glucamine; and has a solution color of less than about Gardner 2.

30 The crude N-methyl glucamine is color stable to about 140°C for a short exposure time.

 It is important to have good adduct that has low sugar content (less than about 5%, preferably less than about 1%) and a good color (less than about 7, preferably less than about 4
35 Gardner, more preferably less than about 1).

 In another reaction, adduct is prepared starting with about 159 g of about 50% methylamine in water, which is purged and shielded with N₂ at about 10-20°C. About 330 g of about 70% corn syrup (near water-white) is degassed with N₂ at about 50°C and is

- 36 -

added slowly to the methylamine solution at a temperature of less than about 20°C. The solution is mixed for about 30 minutes to give about 95% adduct that is a very light yellow solution.

5 About 190 g of adduct in water and about 9 g of United Catalyst G49B Ni catalyst are added to a 200 ml autoclave and purged three times with H₂ at about 20°C. The H₂ pressure is raised to about 200 psi and the temperature is raised to about 50°C. The pressure is raised to 250 psi and the temperature is held at about 50-55°C for about three hours. The product, which
10 is about 95% hydrogenated at this point, is then raised to a temperature of about 85°C for about 30 minutes and the product, after removal of water and evaporation, is about 95% N-methyl glucamine, a white powder.

15 It is also important to minimize contact between adduct and catalyst when the H₂ pressure is less than about 1000 psig to minimize Ni content in the glucamine. The nickel content in the N-methyl glucamine in this reaction is about 100 ppm as compared to the less than 10 ppm in the previous reaction.

20 The following reactions with H₂ are run for direct comparison of reaction temperature effects.

A 200 ml autoclave reactor is used following typical procedures similar to those set forth above to make adduct and to run the hydrogen reaction at various temperatures.

25 Adduct for use in making glucamine is prepared by combining about 420 g of about 55% glucose (corn syrup) solution (231 g glucose; 1.28 moles) (the solution is made using 99DE corn syrup from CarGill, the solution having a color less than Gardner 1) and about 119 g of 50% methylamine (59.5 g MMA; 1.92 moles) (from Air Products).

30 The reaction procedure is as follows:

1. Add about 119 g of the 50% methylamine solution to a N₂ purged reactor, shield with N₂ and cool down to less than about 10°C.
2. Degas and/or purge the 55% corn syrup solution at 10-20°C
35 with N₂ to remove oxygen in the solution.
3. Slowly add the corn syrup solution to the methylamine solution and keep the temperature less than about 20°C.

- 37 -

4. Once all corn syrup solution is added in, agitate for about 1-2 hours.

The adduct is used for the hydrogen reaction right after making, or is stored at low temperature to prevent further degradation.

The glucamine adduct hydrogen reactions are as follows:

1. Add about 134 g adduct (color less than about Gardner 1) and about 5.8 g G49B Ni to a 200 ml autoclave.
2. Purge the reaction mix with about 200 psi H₂ twice at about 20-30°C.
3. Pressure with H₂ to about 400 psi and raise the temperature to about 50°C.
4. Raise pressure to about 500 psi, react for about 3 hours. Keep temperature at about 50-55°C. Take Sample 1.
5. Raise temperature to about 85°C for about 30 minutes.
6. Decant and filter out the Ni catalyst. Take Sample 2.

Conditions for constant temperature reactions:

1. Add about 134 g adduct and about 5.8 g G49B Ni to a 200 ml autoclave.
2. Purge with about 200 psi H₂ twice at low temperature.
3. Pressure with H₂ to about 400 psi and raise temperature to about 50°C.
4. Raise pressure to about 500 psi, react for about 3.5 hours. Keep temperature at indicated temperature.
5. Decant and filter out the Ni catalyst. Sample 3 is for about 50-55°C; Sample 4 is for about 75°C; and Sample 5 is for about 85°C. (The reaction time for about 85°C is about 45 minutes.)

All runs give similar purity of N-methyl glucamine (about 94%); the Gardner Colors of the runs are similar right after reaction, but only the two-stage heat treatment gives good color stability; and the 85°C run gives marginal color immediately after reaction.

EXAMPLE IX

The preparation of the tallow (hardened) fatty acid amide of N-methyl maltamine for use in compositions according to this invention is as follows.

- 38 -

Step 1 - Reactants: Maltose monohydrate (Aldrich, lot 01318KW); methylamine (40 wt% in water) (Aldrich, lot 03325TM); Raney nickel, 50% slurry (UAD 52-73D, Aldrich, lot 12921LW).

5 The reactants are added to glass liner (250 g maltose, 428 g methylamine solution, 100 g catalyst slurry - 50 g Raney Ni) and placed in 3 L rocking autoclave, which is purged with nitrogen (3X500 psig) and hydrogen (2X500 psig) and rocked under H₂ at room temperature over a weekend at temperatures ranging from 28°C to 50°C. The crude reaction mixture is vacuum filtered 2X through a
10 glass microfiber filter with a silica gel plug. The filtrate is concentrated to a viscous material. The final traces of water are azeotroped off by dissolving the material in methanol and then removing the methanol/water on a rotary evaporator. Final drying is done under high vacuum. The crude product is dissolved in
15 refluxing methanol, filtered, cooled to recrystallize, filtered and the filter cake is dried under vacuum at 35°C. This is cut #1. The filtrate is concentrated until a precipitate begins to form and is stored in a refrigerator overnight. The solid is filtered and dried under vacuum. This is cut #2. The filtrate is
20 again concentrated to half its volume and a recrystallization is performed. Very little precipitate forms. A small quantity of ethanol is added and the solution is left in the freezer over a weekend. The solid material is filtered and dried under vacuum. The combined solids comprise N-methyl maltamine which is used in
25 Step 2 of the overall synthesis.

Step 2 - Reactants: N-methyl maltamine (from Step 1); hardened tallow methyl esters; sodium methoxide (25% in methanol); absolute methanol (solvent); mole ratio 1:1 amine:ester; initial catalyst level 10 mole % (w/r maltamine), raised to 20 mole %;
30 solvent level 50% (wt.).

In a sealed bottle, 20.36 g of the tallow methyl ester is heated to its melting point (water bath) and loaded into a 250 ml 3-neck round-bottom flask with mechanical stirring. The flask is heated to ca. 70°C to prevent the ester from solidifying.
35 Separately, 25.0 g of N-methyl maltamine is combined with 45.36 g of methanol, and the resulting slurry is added to the tallow ester with good mixing. 1.51 g of 25% sodium methoxide in methanol is added. After four hours the reaction mixture has not clarified,

- 39 -

so an additional 10 mole % of catalyst (to a total of 20 mole %) is added and the reaction is allowed to continue overnight (ca. 68°C) after which time the mixture is clear. The reaction flask is then modified for distillation. The temperature is increased to 110°C. Distillation at atmospheric pressure is continued for 60 minutes. High vacuum distillation is then begun and continued for 14 minutes, at which time the product is very thick. The product is allowed to remain in the reaction flask at 110°C (external temperature) for 60 minutes. The product is scraped from the flask and triturated in ethyl ether over a weekend. Ether is removed on a rotary evaporator and the product is stored in an oven overnight, and ground to a powder. Any remaining N-methyl maltamine is removed from the product using silica gel. A silica gel slurry in 100% methanol is loaded into a funnel and washed several times with 100% methanol. A concentrated sample of the product (20 g in 100 ml of 100% methanol) is loaded onto the silica gel and eluted several times using vacuum and several methanol washes. The collected eluant is evaporated to dryness (rotary evaporator). Any remaining tallow ester is removed by trituration in ethyl acetate overnight, followed by filtration. The filter cake is then vacuum dried overnight. The product is the tallowalkyl N-methyl maltamide.

In an alternate mode, Step 1 of the foregoing reaction sequence can be conducted using commercial corn syrup comprising glucose or mixtures of glucose and, typically, 5%, or higher, maltose. The resulting polyhydroxy fatty acid amides and mixtures can be used in any of the compositions herein.

In still another mode, Step 2 of the foregoing reaction sequence can be carried out in 1,2-propylene glycol or NEODOL. At the discretion of the formulator, the propylene glycol or NEODOL need not be removed from the reaction product prior to its use to formulate shampoo compositions. Again, according to the desires of the formulator, the methoxide catalyst can be neutralized by citric acid to provide sodium citrate, which can remain in the polyhydroxy fatty acid amide.

EXAMPLE X

In any of the foregoing examples, the fatty acid glucamide surfactant can be replaced by an equivalent amount of the malt-

amide surfactant, or mixtures of glucamide/maltamide surfactants derived from plant sources. In the compositions the use of ethanolamides appears to help cold temperature stability of the finished formulations. Moreover, the use of sulfobetaine (aka "sultaine") surfactants provides superior sudsing.

For compositions where especially high sudsing compositions are desired, it is preferred that less than about 5%, more preferably less than about 2%, most preferably substantially no C_{14} or higher fatty acids be present, since these can suppress sudsing. Accordingly, the formulator of high sudsing compositions will desirably avoid the introduction of suds-suppressing amounts of such fatty acids into high sudsing compositions with the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides, and/or avoid the formation of C_{14} and higher fatty acids on storage of the finished compositions. One simple means is to use C_{12} ester reactants to prepare the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides herein. Fortunately, the use of sultaine (or, less preferably for shampoos) amine oxide surfactants can overcome some of the negative sudsing effects caused by the fatty acids.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the chemical arts that the preparation of the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides herein using the di- and higher saccharides such as maltose will result in the formation of polyhydroxy fatty acid amides wherein linear substituent Z is "capped" by a polyhydroxy ring structure. Such materials are fully contemplated for use herein and do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention as disclosed and claimed.

CLAIMS

1. A shampoo composition comprising a member selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) hair conditioning agents;
- (b) antidandruff agents;
- (c) hair styling agents;
- (d) anti-lice agents; and
- (e) mixtures of agents a-d;

said composition optionally comprising one or more adjunct surfactants, optional thickening agents and fluid carrier, said composition being characterized in that it comprises at least 1%, preferably at least 3%, by weight of a polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactant.

2. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein said polyhydroxy fatty acid amide surfactant is of the formula $R^2C(O)NR^1CH_2-(CH_2OH)_4CH_2OH$, wherein R^2 is $C_{11}-C_{17}$ alkyl and R^1 is methyl.

3. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein said polyhydroxy fatty acid amide is derived from maltose.

4. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein said polyhydroxy fatty acid amide is derived from a mixture of monosaccharides, disaccharides and, optionally, higher saccharides, said mixture comprising at least 1% of at least one disaccharide, preferably maltose.

5. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the hair conditioning agent is a silicone.

6. A composition according to Claim 5 wherein the silicone is used in conjunction with a thickening or suspending agent, preferably ethylene glycol distearate.

7. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the antidandruff agent is selected from metal pyridinethione salts, preferably zinc pyridinethione, and selenium salts, preferably selenium sulfide.

42 -

8. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the hair styling agent is selected from the group consisting of nonsilicone polymers.

9. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the anti-lice agent is selected from pyrethrins, pyrethroids and mixtures thereof.

10. A composition according to Claim 1 which additionally contains a suds-enhancing amount of an alkylaminoalkanoate or alkyliminodialkanoate surfactant, preferably from 1% to 10% by weight of lauroiminodipropionate.

11. A method for enhancing the deposition onto hair of a member selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) hair conditioning agents;
- (b) antidandruff agents;
- (c) hair styling agents;
- (d) anti-lice agents; and
- (e) mixtures of agents a-d;

from a surfactant-containing shampoo vehicle, characterized in that said shampoo vehicle contains at least 1%, preferably at least 3%, by weight of a polyhydroxy fatty acid amide, preferably a C₁₁-C₁₇ N-methyl glucamide, C₁₁-C₁₇ N-methyl maltamide, or mixtures of said glucamide and maltamide, and said shampoo vehicle preferably also containing from 1% to 10% by weight of an alkylaminoalkanoate or alkyliminodialkanoate, most preferably lauroiminodipropionate, and shampooing the hair with said shampoo vehicle.

12. A method according to Claim 11 wherein said Z moiety in said polyhydroxy fatty acid amide is derived from mixed monosaccharides, disaccharides and polysaccharides available from plant sources.

13. A method according to Claim 11 wherein said R² moiety in said polyhydroxy fatty acid amide is C₁₅-C₁₇ alkyl, alkenyl, or mixtures thereof.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 91/07024

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC
 Int.C1.5 A 61 K 7/06

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.C1.5	A 61 K C 11 D

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched⁸

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
P, X	EP, A, 0422508 (KAO CORP.) 17 April 1991, see the whole document -----	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11
A	EP, A, 0285768 (HULS AG) 12 October 1988, see page 2, lines 1-8; table 1; claims (cited in the application) -----	1, 2, 11
A	WO, A, 8304412 ((NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORP.) 22 December 1983, see page 12, lines 12-22; claims 1-5, 8 (cited in the application) -----	1; 2, 11

¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"A" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

13-12-1991

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

- 9. 01. 92

International Searching Authority

EUR PEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

M. PEIS

M. Peis

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

US 9107024
SA 52580

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 03/01/92. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A- 0422508	17-04-91	JP-A- 3127717	30-05-91
EP-A- 0285768	12-10-88	DE-A- 3711776	27-10-88
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		GB-A- 2124618	22-02-84

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82